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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1871. NO. 54.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 8.—The remains of General Robert Anderson will be conveyed to America on the United States steamer Guerriere.

The mechanics and laborers employed in the shipyard of the Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, have held a meeting and unanimously resolved to insist upon a restriction of the day's labor to nine hours.

VIENNA, November 8.—The Bohemian Diet, in session at Prague, voted unanimously against electing a delegate to the Reichsrath. The Government has consequently ordered the immediate closing of its deliberations.

AMSTERDAM, November 8.—In view of the recent negotiations with the Government in regard to the Dutch possessions in Asia and Africa, the Netherlands Trading Company, which has long been the broker of the Government in its East Indian trade, has held a meeting to consider the policy of continuing its relations with the Government. At the meeting the decision unanimously arrived at was to adopt that course in preference to closing the operations at present.

PARIS, November 8.—The Duke de Brogiie left for London this evening. Count Chaudordy has also taken his departure to resume his post at Rome. It is thought probable that Goulard will be assigned to the Italian mission.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 8.—The steamship Oceanic has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 8, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 93 for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62 91¾; 5-20s of '65 91⅞; 5-20s of '67 93⅜; 10-40s 89⅝.

Sugar 34s 9d@35s spot. Linseed oil £34 10s.

LIVERPOOL, November 8.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 9½d; middling Orleans 8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; sales of cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9¼d.

Red winter wheat 11s 6d@11s 7d. Flour 25s@27s 9d.

Beef 62s 6d. Cheese 59s. Tallow 48s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib middles 40s 6d.

TEMPORARY HOMES.

The Chicago Relief Committee Building Houses for the Homeless—4,000 Already Completed.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society have published an official financial statement. The amount actually received up to November 4 was $2,350,000; the amount actually subscribed is about $3,500,000. This includes $600,000 in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and $250,000 on the Boston fund not placed to the credit of the Chicago fund. The society is now aiding about 60,000 persons. The committee say the great matter pressing upon the committee is the coming on of the severe ing winter. To this end we have been adding those burned out to replace small but comfortable houses upon their own or upon lots where they can live, not only this winter, but next summer, and be ready to work on the rebuilding of their permanent houses, which are really very comfortable, being sixteen by twenty-five feet, with two feet, making, one twelve by sixteen feet, and one eight by sixteen feet, with a planed and matched floor, panel doors and good windows, we have already furnished over 4,000, making permanent houses, allowing five to a family, for 20,000 people; and with the 7,000 houses which we expect to build, shall have rooms for 35,000 people. These houses and some barracks, in both of which is a wonderful outfit of furniture, such as stoves, mattresses, and a little crockery, will consume say $7,000,000. With the $250,000 on hand we shall fill all demands for food, clothing and general expenses from the 1st of December to the 1st of May, or work, until the completion of the same, which cannot possibly end with the present winter.

POLYGAMYLAND.

A Woman the Cause of the Bennett Murder—Heavy Fall of Snow—Whereabouts of Young.

SALT LAKE, November 7.—Philip and Dan. Jones and a man named Wright, were arrested this afternoon by United States Marshal Patterson for the murder of Bennett, whose body was found near the city about a week ago, and who was reported to have been killed while in the act of stealing horses. It is said now, and generally believed, that Bennett was shot in cold blood on account of a woman.

The weather is reported extraordinarily severe in some of the mining districts in Big Cottonwood today. Snow was last night reported as falling in fearful drifts. As high as thirty dollars was offered to carry sixty pounds of provisions up the canon, but no teamsters could be induced to undertake the passage. It is feared the miners will suffer for want of food.

General C. C. Augur and family arrived yesterday. The General is said to be here under direct instructions from the President. He leaves to-morrow evening for Washington.

The Mormons say that Brigham Young is at St. George, and that he went there in March last season, and left for the north for that part of the Territory.

Preparations are making to organize a Grand Lodge of Masons for Utah.

Raymond & Ely's mill at Pioche made in the last six days a run of $56,000, and expect to increase it this week to $60,000.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Funeral Procession of the Late William Wadsworth, in Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 8, 1871.

The funeral procession of William Wadsworth, from his residence to the depot, was the largest ever witnessed in this city. The Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, Masons, policemen, city officials and fire department, were out in full force as a regular escort to the remains of lifeless clay in the procession. The body was taken to Allegheny City in a special train, and was accompanied by a committee from each of the above named orders. He was a man greatly respected, and was a leading citizen.

Near Delphi, Ind., this evening, Francis S. Morrison was thrown from a wagon and received fatal injuries. He died last night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8.

ACCIDENT TO FIREMEN.

Dethan & Faner's piano factory on Tenth avenue was burned this morning. While a number of firemen were engaged in the work of the building in putting the ladders to carry up the hose, the roof fell in, causing the side walls to fall over, burying eleven firemen in the ruins. The other firemen and police hastened to their relief, and all were rescued and finally rescued them alive, though two are believed to be fatally injured. Assistant Engineer Shaffer had a leg fractured. The building was owned by J. P. Hale, the owner of the piano factory Thirty-sixth street, which fell and damaged the building to some extent. The falling of the building extinguished the fire. The loss by the burning of the factory is $8,000. Insured.

TWEED WILL NOT RESIGN.

There were various rumors current this evening, to the effect that Tweed had resigned as head of the public parks department; also that he had left for Europe. There appears to be no foundation for the statement that Tweed has no intention of resigning.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Apportionment today, the raising of seven hundred thousand dollars on park improvement bonds at seven per cent. was authorized. The Excise Commissioners were required to deposit to the credit of the Board the money remaining on hand. The meeting was not attended by Tweed. Hall and Sweeny, however, were present.

TWEED AND FIELDS TO BE CRUSHED.

The papers in the case of Tweed and Fields were procured from the Sheriff by the attorney for the prosecution, to make some amendments. Charles O'Conor stated that Fields would be arrested as soon as found. The Committee of Seventy have not yet determined to crush these men. It is not probable that Fields will run away.

Measures will be taken by the Reform Committee to arrest those accused of violating the election laws, engaged in false canvass of votes and with refused admittance to the polling booths of watchers appointed by the Committee.

LADY TOSSERS.

Mrs. L. D. Mansfield, lady principal, and other ladies, of Rockland Institute, at Nyack voted yesterday.

A REPORTER IN TROUBLE.

An assault was committed upon a paymaster in the City Chamberlain's office by a reporter who was told he would not see Bradley. The reporter was arrested.

TWO HOTELS BURNED.

The Tyrolean Hotel and Palace House, two of the largest hotels on Coney Island, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $50,000.

Card of Thanks from the Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., November 8.—The following is issued to-day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF WISCONSIN, } MADISON, WIS., November 8, 1871. }

To the People of the United States:

The Relief Commission informs me that the supply of clothing on hand and in transit for the sufferers by fire in this State will be sufficient for the sufferers by fire in this State. No further contributions of this kind are needed now. Your people has comfortably clothed the needy for the winter. They would not tax your liberality a moment longer than is necessary, and gratefully thank you for your liberality and timely aid.

Signed, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Governor of Wisconsin.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The fishing schooner Fitz E. Biggs, of Gloucester, was lost with all hands on the 5th inst.

The Boston Hide and Leather Insurance Company, whose risks in Chicago amounted to $720,000, it is believed, will pay fifty per cent., and probably wind up its affairs. The New England Company, also heavily involved, will pay sixty per cent. The Independence Company, with risks to the extent of over $1,100,000, has commenced paying twenty-five per cent. All other Boston companies are promptly paying in full as far as claims are presented.

John L. Jones shot and killed his father-in-law, John Stell, in San Francisco Tuesday night. It was the result of a quarrel between the mother-in-law.

"Westing Joe," the claimant to the Caruthers's estate, including Caruthers's addition to Portland, Oregon, has been arrested for forgery. It is claimed that his name is Davidson, and that he is a native of Scotland, is ninety-one years old, and is an impostor.

The Georgia Senate has passed resolutions denying the existence of the Ku-Klux organization, and suggesting to the Ku-Klux Committee that they summon the Judges of the Superior Court as witnesses, offering Legislative aid to enable the committee to get at all the facts. The resolutions failed to order. The House passed a bill repealing the act to prevent the collection of taxes of 1867-68-69.

Advices from the City of Mexico to October 30 are received. Anarchy prevails in many of the States. The revolution in Nuevo Leon still continues. Revolutionary movements are spreading to other provinces. The revolutionists in Zacatecas have invaded the State of San Luis Potosi as to threaten the capital of it. Bands are sacking villages and hacienbas in the States of Hidalgo and Mexico, and in the Federal District. Soldiers are also committed in sight of the gates of the city. The authorities of the State of Oaxaca are reported to be making the preparation of Juarez.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Returns More Favorable for Republicans.

Tweed's Election to be Contested.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8.—No election in many years has been as full and peaceable and as fair as that of yesterday. In all but four of the Assembly Districts of this city either the Republican or Reform candidates were elected. Sigel's majority for Register is 25,000. Barrett, for the Supreme Court, beats Ledwith, the Tammany nominee, by a heavy majority. Tweed is the only candidate for the Senate elected. Eighteen Republican candidates from the city are elected, against three Tammany candidates. The entire county ticket of the Committee of Seventy is elected, and all the reform candidates for Aldermen. The vote fell behind the registry in many districts. In the State probably twenty-two Republican Senators against ten Democratic are elected. The Assembly will be largely Republican.

The *Times* says the people have nobly responded to the appeals which have been made to them, and we have gained a greater victory than we dared to hope for. Once more can we be proud of our city and State, and rest in perfect security that the long reign of rascals and outlaws is over.

The *World* says: "Returns from the State indicate the election of the Republican ticket by at least 20,000 majority. As it never rains but it pours, the majority may be even more than this. We have lost the State Legislature, and the Republicans will not fall far short of a two-thirds vote in either House."

The *Star*, Tweed's paper, says: "We have met the enemy, and candor compels us to announce that we are very decidedly theirs. There is no good in blinding the fact that Tammany's defeat is overwhelmingly defeated."

The Brooklyn *Union* this morning concedes that the city has gone Democratic, but coolly maintains that it has been carried by dishonest counting. Powell, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 5,000 over Booth, and 10,000 over both Booth and Kalbfleish. The State Democratic ticket in Brooklyn was carried by over 10,000 majority.

Tammany Hall was not opened last night. Isaiah Rynders addressed a small street assemblage from the steps, eulogizing the Reformers, and explaining that Tammany was not the Democratic party.

The *Express* says Tammany is completely smashed. Further returns from Brooklyn confirm the previous dispatch that the Democratic city and county tickets are elected by about 8,000 majority.

As stated, the vote cast in the Twelfth ward exceeds the total number of names on the State ticket by 1,000. In the Fourteenth ward there were two Assemblymen elected, in the city, and fifteen Anti-Tammany and six Tammany Assistant Aldermen were also elected.

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The *Commercial* says: The election yesterday shows that the people can vindicate their claims to self government. It will be the continuation of the Reform organization.

The *Tribune* estimates the public on the victory yesterday, as an evidence that the people are capable of self-government over rivers.

Tweed's exact majority is 12,754—a loss of 19,000. The Assembly will stand seventy-one Republicans to fifty-seven Democrats.

The Assembly.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Further election returns show that Johnson, Democrat, is elected to the Senate in the Twenty-sixth District, making that body stand twenty-four Republicans to eight Democrats, including one Tammanyite, Tweed. In the Assembly the Republicans have about forty majority. Horatio Seymour is defeated by Thomas C. Fields by 1,341 to 2,218. Samuel J. Tilden has 20,000 majority. Aleck Frear, Tammanyite, has fifteen majority in the Fifteenth District, with one precinct to hear from. Hall, Democrat, is elected in the Twenty-first District.

The Courts.

Curtis and Sedgwick, Democrat Reform and Republican, are chosen to the Superior Court over Jones and Spencer by about 22,000. Spaulding, Republican, is elected in the Marine Court by 21,000, Barrett's majority over Ledwith is nearly 44,000.

Result in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn Powell's majority is 4,329 over Booth, while the latter beat Kalbfleish 6,138. Lott, the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Brooklyn has called a meeting to-morrow to take measures to contest the alleged fraudulent elections.

According to the estimate of the Albany *Evening Journal*, Republican, the Legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans 18, Democrats 15. Corporation Democrats 2; Assembly, Republicans 90, Democrats 33, Reform Democrats 5.

Tammany Utterly Demoralized.

There is a general feeling of demoralization among the defeated Tammanyites. Many of them, confident of their election, were surprised at the result. As a general thing they spent largely of their means. It is said some few of them are wholly bankrupt. Last night Tammany Hall was closed. The enthusiasm of the members who could be found at the club rooms throughout the city, seemed to have departed. Reformists believe that Tammany would have defeated Tweed had he been given a fair show at the polls. The thieves and rowdies had control of the Fifth District, which accounts for the result. The election is to be contested. The great victory for reform is said to be celebrated in all the Reform circles throughout the city, and at City Hall, where they were displaying fireworks and bonfires. The politicians of the Tammany tribe seem bewildered. Upon the door of the Mayor's office was a large placard bearing the letters, with the following: "The Downfall of Tammany Hall."

Charles O'Conor for President.

Leading Democrats of the State and city are beginning to talk about nominating Charles O'Conor as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

Rejoicing Over the Victory.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 8.—The Republicans fired one hundred guns to-night over the result of the election.

Another Tammanyite Defeated.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Hall, Tammany Democrat, in the Twenty-first Assembly district, is defeated by Whitbeck, Democratic reformer and Republican.

The Vote For Aldermen.

The complete vote for Aldermen in this city stands: Tammany, 47,301; anti-Tammany, 72,392.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 8.—The returns are in from most precincts reached by telegraph, and indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000. Governor Austin runs some behind his ticket, as does also Jennison for Secretary of State, owing to a determined Scandinavian bolt to vote for Falk. St. Paul and Ramsey county give Young, Democrat, for Governor, but 32 majority, while Buel, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, has a majority over Yale of 512, and Falk, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, has a majority of 5,962 over Jennison. The Republicans elect Heard, Senator, in the Twenty-third district by 255 majority, and Nichols for Senator in the Twenty-fourth district by 46 majority, and Lanborn, Fuller and Smith for Representatives by a majority from 100 to 400. The Democrats elect Fuller and Burbank for Representatives by majorities of 45 and 79. The latter was also running on the Republican ticket. The Democrats elected by the Legislature will have a joint ballot election of the County Attorney, W. W. Erwin, Republican, who has been elected by 300 majority. The *Pioneer* concedes the election of Austin for Governor. The *Press* comments significantly on the fact that at the last election Lieutenant Governor Culley against Austin was 2,027, while this year it is but 32.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—The *Evening Journal*, Brooks's paper, rejoices greatly to-night over the result of yesterday's elections. It says: "The city ring is broken; the thieves and ballot-box stuffers routed, horse, foot and dragoons. This great victory of the honest people over the plunderers is the beginning of their downfall. They have reached their zenith; forward the decline. Says this capital their infamy culminated, and the people have given them the first terrible blow, which, faithfully followed up in other localities, and in next year's election, will consign them to the oblivion they richly merit. For the first time in the history of any municipality; a more terrible rebuke has seldom been bestowed. Let the people take heart. What has been done in Little Rock can be done throughout the State. The *Republican*, Senator Clayton's organ, makes no comments. The *Gazette*, Democrat, says the result will give general satisfaction. The good council has been elected. The new Mayor will honestly discharge the duties of his office.

The proposition to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the Central Railroad was defeated by a vote of 331 to 306.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 8.—The Republican General Committee, of Essex, compose that the State has gone Democratic by 3,000 majority, but the Legislature is Republican.

NEWARK, N. J., November 8.—The latest returns from all parts of New Jersey indicate that Parker, Democratic Governor, is elected by about 4,500 majority, being about the same as Governor Randolph had three years ago. The Legislature is Republican in both branches. The Senate has twelve Republicans to nine Democrats; Assembly, thirty-eight Republicans to twenty-two Democrats. Republican majority on joint ballot, nineteen, being a Republican gain of four members. Newark City gave Parker 3,000 majority. Jersey City, Democratic gain of about 1,600 over the charter election last month.

NEWARK, N. J., November 8.—State returns since morning indicate a majority of about 5,000 for Parker. In the Legislature the Republicans have thirty-seven Assemblymen, Democrats twenty-nine; Senate, twelve Republicans to nine Democrats. Complete returns may vary these figures a trifle.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The entire official vote of the city has not yet been obtained, but Mr. Medill's majority for Mayor is about 11,250. Mr. Gage's majority for Treasurer is a little larger than this, while the balance of the ticket is a little less. The total vote will be near 24,000. Beveridge, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Schools, has a handsome majority in the city, and about 5,000 in the city and county. The probable majority to-day is given the State. Of twenty Aldermen elected in the city, fifteen are Fire Proofs and five Bummers.

VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, November 8.—A Richmond special says that Virginia has given about 20,000 of a Conservative majority, with a two-third Conservative majority in the Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., November 8.—The election returns to-day indicate the House of Delegates to be of about the same political complexion as the last, which was two-thirds Conservative. The Republicans gained one or two Senators.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 8.—Samuel F. Rice, a leading Democrat in Alabama, is defeated for the Legislature by Knox, by over 3,000 majority.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—The Democratic majority on the State ticket will be about 12,000.

KANSAS.

ATCHESON, KS., November 8.—The entire Republican ticket was elected in this county by majorities ranging from 65 to 500.

GOVERNOR MCCORMICK, of Arizona, combats the views of Mr. Vincent Colyer, concerning the Indian question in that territory, and maintains that the extreme humanitarian policy of the former will never do them. He is for military to keep them in order, and holds them guilty of numberless murders, of which the East is never informed, while the sacrifice of an Indian is telegraphed as a fresh instance of border atrocity.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley.

Railroad Progress in Wisconsin.

NEW PROJECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE L. C. AND L. RAILROAD COMPANY DECLARED BANKRUPT.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 8.—The following decree was entered in the District Court of the United States to-day, in the matter of the First National Bank of Lawrenceburg, Ind., vs. the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company. At the Court House of the United States at the city of Indianapolis, on the eighth day of November, 1871, this cause came on to be tried in said District Court, and there being no opposition to the same, the Court, after hearing the proofs and upon consideration, find that all the matters and things alleged in the petition are true. It is therefore adjudged that the said Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company become a bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1871 before the filing of said petition, to wit: October 18, 1871; and the said Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad company is therefore declared and adjudged a bankrupt accordingly. And it is further ordered that said bankrupt shall, within five days, make and deliver to the Marshal as messenger a schedule of their creditors and an inventory of their estate and effects, in form and verified in the manner required of petitioning debtors under said act.

LAKE SHORE AND TUSCARAWAS VALLEY.

We stated a short time ago that the work of laying rails had been commenced on the line of the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad; and we have the satisfaction now to announce that the rails will all be laid to Medina this week, and in a few days the road will be completed to Seville, and as soon as men and money can do it, the whole of this, to us, important road will be made. To this city, and to its future interests, we can only reiterate the value of this road. Not only will it restore to Cleveland a very large trade which in former years made her from the counties south of us, but it will give to our manufacturing industries the best of iron and coal in great abundance, and to our farmers a direct market for the energy they have shown in pushing forward this great work, and we shall wait with pleasure every step forward they make until it is finished.

SALISBURY AND BALTIMORE.

The editor of the Cumberland *News* learns from parties on the line of the Salisbury and Baltimore Railroad, now in course of construction from Myers's Mills to Salisbury, in Somerset county, that Mr. Ames left the island with the intention of resigning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1871.

THE SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

All cases continued at this term of the Supreme Court of the United States, after Monday next, will be put at the foot of the calendar for next term, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Court. This will put off all cases so continued over for at least two years.

MR. WALKER FOR INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Office, will probably receive the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, provided an increase of salary shall be procured.

IMPOSING ON THE INDIANS.

A letter from Indian Agent Stout, dated Gila river, October 20, complains that white men upon the line of Gila river had taken the water from the ditch so that the Indians are deprived of the means of irrigating their grounds for agricultural purposes. The Chief, Antonio Azul, had announced his intention of asking permission to take one hundred and twenty-five of his men and drive the whites off. The Indians will have to move if the water does not come, or else starve. These tribes have heretofore been peaceable. They claim the lands on which the whites are now settled.

TROUBLE IN TEXAS.

Action of the Governor in Declaring Martial Law Disapproved by the Legislature—A Judge to be Impeached.

AUSTIN, November 7.—The following was adopted, 44 to 33:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the action of His Excellency, E. J. Dover, in declaring martial law in the counties of Limestone and Freestone, is not only a hasty and ill-advised measure, but is unwarranted by the facts, and is highly disapproved as being unnecessary to the end sought to be accomplished, and as the Courts in the counties were in unobstructed exercise of their proper jurisdictions; and illegal, as the Legislature was then in session.

Resolved, further, That the Governor be and he is hereby instructed to withdraw the military from all counties, and withdraw all armed forces therefrom and disband the same, and that he inform this body at once of the action of the same, and that action may be had with reference thereto.

AUSTIN, November 8.—It is said now that Judge Oliver will be impeached. It is said he was the cause of all the trouble in Groesbeck.

DON CARLOS BARRETT, correspondent, died this morning. The contest commences between General Parsons, Walsh and Flanagan for the Lieutenant Governorship.

Indigent Insane.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A correspondent in your paper of yesterday says that the Guardians of the Poor "have resolved to erect another building for the indigent insane." Alms House, in which to accommodate the indigent insane, instead of sending them to Dixmont at the expense of the county. It is also suggested that those contemplated buildings can be used as temporary asylums for persons arrested on the charge of drunkenness, and that these will be put to jail to await the decision of the court as to their ultimate assignment." With one or two exceptions the statements made by the writer are correct in the objections: In the first place, the board, at its meeting, *did not* pass any such resolution as your correspondent alleges it did. Secondly, the "indigent insane" are not sent to Dixmont at the public charge or "expense of the county." Thirdly, it was not suggested that the buildings referred to be used as "temporary asylums" for persons arrested on the charge of drunkenness, as stated in the last of the objections noted, your correspondent's statement is correct.

All that was done in the matter was to appoint a committee to inquire into the feasibility of erecting an insane asylum on the city farm, and report to the Board at its next meeting. The writer is evidently in favor of such a step, and Pittsburgh needs the Guardians of the Poor, should continue to patronize Dixmont as they have done for the past. But when it is very probable that half that amount can be saved annually if the requisite building be erected on the city property in the rear of the Alms House; this more will be known when the committee having the matter in charge shall have made their report.

As to using the old house on the farm as an insane asylum, that has been tried before, and proved a decided failure. The building referred to is in a very dilapidated condition, indeed almost a wreck. The principal objection to the city farm is the fact that it is several hundred yards distant from the main building; and it is self-evident necessity, for many reasons, that the insane department should be immediately adjoining, if not under the same roof as the Poor House.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

An Aged Lady Burned to Death in Bedford County, Pa.

We learn from the Huntingdon *Journal* that the residence of Jacob Long, residing at the Steam Saw Mill, on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike, a short distance below the Juniata Crossings, in Bedford county, was consumed, with all its contents, including Mrs. Long, who was in the neighborhood of ninety-five years of age, and the only person about the place, on last Thursday. Mr. Long was from home at the time of the sad occurrence, and when he returned he found his wife and residence burnt to cinders. He supposed the old lady, who was still very active, had been taking, as she intended to do so when Mr. Long left home, and the building caught fire from the stove pipe. An armful of household goods were found out of the way of the fire, from which circumstance it is supposed that she had gone into the building to save what she could, and that the upper part of the building fell in upon her, and in the sad fate which we have above recorded befel her.

Unprecedentedly Large Foreign Trade.

The import entries at New York for nine months of the current calendar year, are of the value of $304,629,658, against $247,821,809 in same time in 1870 are inexhaustible quantities of coal, of the best quality, within a hundred and sixty miles of that city, that have not been hitherto available, except for want of a railway connection with the Ohio river of only twenty-seven miles, are receiving the attention of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of the Queen City. A committee has been appointed to look into the matter, in the hope that it may be able in the near future to procure cheap coal in spite of low water.

RAILWAY CURVATURE FOR CHEAPER FREIGHTS.

The miners and capitalists in Utah have recently held a meeting and appointed Gen. E. L. Barnum a delegate to confer with the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad at their annual meeting in order to them to lower their tariff on freights for crude ore and bullion. The present rates, they claim, are destructive to the mining interests of the country on the railroad. The road discriminates against bullion and closes up the smelting works. Ores cannot be shipped, and their cars, when returned, go back in the empty cars east. Instead of promoting the prosperity of the Territory, they say, the road is destroying it. Immense forests of timber in the mines of Utah will be closed up and all mining interests wrecked. The entire Pacific Railroad system is affected by the high freight west. By its local tariff ores are shipped to Truckee and bullion to Omaha at two-thirds and the two-thirds. The interests of Eastern smelting works are thus injured.

NEW PROJECTS IN OUR STATE.

The Philadelphia, Delaware and Chester Railroad Company intend building a railroad from Philadelphia via Newton Square to West Chester and thence to Downington. They have elected the following officers and directors: Tryon Lewis, President; William T. Swarpless, William Evans, Enos Williamson, Josiah M. Somerby, Louis D. Barclay, A. K. McClure, George K. Anderson, Robert Johnson, Wm. Elliott, Wm. H. Armstrong, Joseph H. McKeehan, Benjamin L. Smith. Engineers will be placed upon the line within a few days. The road will be of narrow gauge.

The Erie *Observer* says: We learn that everything is progressing favorably for the new enterprise of the Erie, Titusville and Tidioute Railroad, or as it is called, the "Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad Company." The citizens of Erie are in earnest in giving it their cordial co-operation, as is evinced in the liberal privileges granted for the right of way through the city and the grant of valuable dockage property, the last of the city front. By the terms of the gift the property devoted is to be used in good faith, to have erected and dedicated for the purposes specified, or the deed of gift will be null and void.

The building of the Montrose Railway leading from Tunkhannock to Montrose, a distance of twenty-seven miles, was let on Tuesday to Perry Maxey, of Tunkhannock.

According to the Somerset *Herald*, the Somerset Branch Railroad is doing a flourishing business, with a gradual but steady increase in the number of coal cars passing each day. The road is now receiving and shipping. The road bids fair to be a paying institution.

The Bellefonte *Republican* says: The work of grading our railroad is still progressing. On Van Dyke & Moore's division the road is graded to within about three-fourths of a mile of Old Fort, and on Wednesday of last week Mr. Solt commenced work about a mile west of this place, on the Manor line.

The Morrison Cove Railroad was opened yesterday between Martinsburg and Altoona, by an excursion. Work on the line is progressing satisfactorily.

IMPOSING ON THE INDIANS.

A letter from Indian Agent Stout, dated Gila river, October 20, complains that white men upon the line of Gila river had taken the water from the ditch so that the Indians are deprived of the means of irrigating their grounds for agricultural purposes. The Chief, Antonio Azul, had announced his intention of asking permission to take one hundred and twenty-five of his men and drive the whites off. The Indians will have to move if the water does not come, or else starve. These tribes have heretofore been peaceable. They claim the lands on which the whites are now settled.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Boutwell and the Income Tax.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1871.

No Modification of the Income Tax.

Secretary Boutwell has suggested that as the income tax will expire by limitation in 1872, and as but one more collection can be made under the same, that the Senate Finance Committee make no recommendations affecting this source of revenue. Inasmuch as the House has the exclusive right to originate all bills affecting the revenue, or at least claims this construction of their constitutional prerogatives, the members of the committee now here do not consider that any action they may take will have any particular effect in shaping the financial legislation of Congress this winter. The committee will have a quorum to-morrow, Mr. Wright, of Iowa, having arrived, though so far as the members present know, no formal propositions have been drawn up for presentation to the Committee, and it is not now expected that any definite action will be recommended before the policy which the house may seem inclined to follow has been indicated by its financial committees. The chief result of the present conference will be to expedite the consideration of revenue bills from the house when they reach the Senate Committee.

An Appropriation Wanted.

General Babcock, who succeeded General Michler as Commissioner of Public Grounds and Buildings, is referring to the acts of his predecessor in his annual report for the fiscal year, makes the following statement: "I made repeated application to Major Michler, as required by the army regulations, for a certified list of the outstanding indebtedness of the office. Such certified statement was never furnished, but numerous accounts against the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, approved by Major Michler, were transmitted to me for him, amounting to the sum of $26,275 75, with a letter stating that the same included the entire indebtedness against the office, to the best of his knowledge. Since the 30th of June, 1871, many of the above amount of additional indebtedness, expended in excess of the amount appropriated by Congress, $51,824 55, an appropriation to meet this deficiency."

Want an Office.

Three gentlemen in Santo Domingo city have applied for the position of United States Commercial Agent for that republic at that port. Dr. Ames left the island with the intention of resigning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1871.

THE SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

All cases continued at this term of the Supreme Court of the United States, after Monday next, will be put at the foot of the calendar for next term, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Court. This will put off all cases so continued over for at least two years.

MR. WALKER FOR INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Office, will probably receive the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, provided an increase of salary shall be procured.

IMPOSING ON THE INDIANS.

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THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Convention of Officers at Harrisburg—Contemplated Changes in the Militia Laws—Speech of Gen. Russel.

A convention of delegates representing the National Guard of Pennsylvania assembled in the Supreme Court room, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning, for the discussion of sundry matters of interest to the militia of the State.

Gen. A. L. Russel was elected permanent President, and on taking the chair made the following remarks:

The purpose of this convention, gentlemen, as I understand it, is to consider the present military laws of the State, and to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to secure the passage, by the next Legislature, of a practical and efficient system of military act.

Our present military enactments are multitudinous—many of them inconsistent and incongruous—some supplied by others, and others obsolete—but all remaining on the statute books. Indeed, it is extremely difficult even for lawyers to determine what really is the law controlling or settling any mooted point in controversy.

I may be pardoned for here expressing the general opinion of our military, that our great State has not manifested the liberality towards her citizen soldiery which she could well afford, or of which they had, whenever opportunity offered, shown themselves to be fully worthy.

No sister Commonwealth can boast better military material than the State of Pennsylvania. The records of the late rebellion sufficiently demonstrate this fact. It abounds in every county in the State, from Lake Erie to the Delaware, and to-day stands ready, if encouraged by reasonably liberal legislation, to become organized into her National Guard. But can it be expected that a volunteer military system can be maintained in vigorous and flourishing life under a system of laws which requires it to sustain itself—which imposes, in addition to voluntary contribution of time, a constant pecuniary expenditure, failing too generally on a few members, and, not unfrequently, entirely on officers of organizations without any pecuniary consideration or reward in return? It cannot be.

Other States, it seems, can afford to be liberal, and it is only to-day that I have observed in a New York paper that the National Guard of that State is soon to be armed with the Remmington breech-loader.

In that and some other States an annual State appropriation is made, sufficient to meet the reasonable pecuniary requirements of their volunteer organizations arising from expenditures incident to organization, the cost of uniforms, the construction and rental of armories, and the expenses attendant on encampments and parades for organization and drill.

In Pennsylvania the military fund of each county or brigade is dependent entirely on the collection of a commutation tax levied on citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five in lieu of the military service which they are liable to perform.

Assessments fall short. The exemptions allowed by law are numerous, and the costs of collection so reduce the fund that by the time it reaches the soldier it has dwindled to a paltry amount—often a significant trifle, totally inadequate to even partially reimburse him for the cost of his outfit.

Our own State experience has so clearly demonstrated the necessity of efficient military organization, additional to that existing, as essential to the supremacy of, the civil authorities, so as to silence any attempt on the part of lawless elements to rule.

The appointment of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries ensued at the conclusion of General Russel's remarks, when the temporary order of business was taken up.

The following delegates are in attendance at the Convention from the Eighteenth Division: Major William Clark, Captains W. F. Auld, Louis Hager, James B. Moore, R. A. McGowan; Lieutenants Geo. A. Low, S. A. Barr, R. W. Curtin, N. S. Campbell, D. Dunseath, James Petrie; Sergt. John S. Cook.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Election of Officers.

The official term of a number of the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association having expired, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the parlors of the association yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing new officers to fill the vacancies thus caused. The present officers of the Association are as follows: President, H. K. Porter; First Vice President, James A. Laughlin, Jr.; Second Vice President, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas J. Gilmore; Recording Secretary, W. K. Jennings; Treasurer, W. L. McClintock; General Secretary, Thomas K. Cree. Directors for two years, term ending 1873: Thomas Bakewell, W. K. Jennings, William Johnston, Dr. Robert Bell, Hugh Ewing, Dr. Theo. Helfnise. Directors for two years, term ending 1873: H. K. Porter, Thomas H. Baker, W. L. McClintock, Joseph Dilworth, W. L

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. M'GOWAN.

THAT was an unseasonable and perfectly cruel poultry exhibition by the *Post* yesterday over the elections. To make a display over Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia, with New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, etc., etc. extinguishing the very last ray of hope for the Democratic party, was a grim joke of which our neighbor of the *Post* only could be capable. But the rosters were on hand and needed airing; and no matter how desperate the occasion or cruel the act, the editor deliberately did it. The birds knew how it was themselves.

For the first time in years business men in New York made the election on Tuesday a regular business. They concerned themselves in advance and almost in a body turned out and voted. The result was, as a general thing, that the thieves and plunderers went down. In TWEED's district, where quite another kind of population form the constituency, he was re-elected to the State Senate. Probably the business men of New York now regard it as the best day's work and most profitable operation they have engaged in for a long time, and probably realize that active participation in "dirty politics" does sometimes pay. It would be well if business men in general would now and then try the experiment.

ALTHOUGH elected State Senator there exists little probability that TWEED will be permitted to take his seat. Apart from the fact that the majority in that body will probably be Republican, public sentiment would necessitate his rejection, even by Democrats, as an infamous character. He is "Boss" in his own district only, where he has a constituency which can be no better described than by saying that they are entirely worthy of him and he of them. His triumph there will be of advantage to him nowhere else, and very little there even, when "the boys" once come to see that he is going to "play out," which will be not a long time hence.

OF COURSE! Mr. FISH says that there is no foundation to the very latest rumor about his resignation. He admits, however, that his departure is "only a question of time," but don't deign to say how long a time—which is just the point. As for Mr. G. W. CURTIS being his successor, he knows even less of that, not having before heard his name coupled with the station, which shows that the Secretary is not a close reader of the papers, the communication especially wherein he might have seen Mr. CURTIS highly recommended! Mr. FISH explains the origin of the rumor by stating the circumstance that he and Mr. CURTIS chanced to dine together for a few days, which shows the danger of a public officer who wishes to retire and a gentleman fit to take his place dining together in public. We hold our breath for the next rumor!

THE Senate Finance Committee, now in session in Washington, are charged with an important duty, and the result of their deliberations will go far in shaping the action of Congress on the future revenue system of the country. It is gratifying to know that after the thorough discussion which has taken place, and the many expressions of popular sentiment in the elections of the past year, free trade has not come to the permanent gain, which is virtually a bad defeat. It is safe to assume that while modifications will doubtless be introduced into the Tariff system, at the ensuing session of Congress, there is to be no free trade infusion. If for no other reasons this must be so because of the weight of our debt, which will for a long time to come dictate a policy that will foster our home interests. It is understood that a majority of the Committee are favorable to Judge KELLY's policy of a radical reduction of the internal taxes and raising the great bulk of the revenue from foreign imports.

THE election, by an overwhelming majority, of the "Fire Proof" municipal ticket in Chicago, deserves a word of comment from its importance. Not only were the citizens of Chicago themselves deeply concerned in the result, but the capitalists of New York and other cities were also equally interested in the matter; since, when applied to for financial aid, they would naturally desire, as their agents in that city, men of known capacity and probity, and not weak or designing professional political drones. The "Fire Proof" ticket, headed by Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, was composed of men not accustomed to seek office, but who had consented to sacrifice their personal inclinations and interests to the advancement of the public good. The candidates were selected from both parties, and were chosen for their fitness and integrity alone. The opposing ticket was apparently composed of men who seemed determined to obtain possession of the affairs of that city for the purpose of selfish, individual profit. The triumphant election of the business men's candidates proves that the people of Chicago are not less capable of thought than of action, of judgment than of energy, of foresight than of thrift. They have made a most excellent investment, and cannot fail to reap from it results of the most beneficial character.

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, the ex-Emperor NAPOLEON gives an emphatic denial to the statement recently made that a conspiracy for his restoration was on foot in France. He admits that he is deeply interested in the progress of events in that country, but states, somewhat singularly, that since it is only parties that feel themselves in a minority "who have recourse to occult practices," there is no necessity why himself or his adherents should resort to intrigue or plot; from which it is to be inferred that the dethroned monarch still believes a *plebiscitum* would result in his favor. He holds that any attempt to overthrow the present provisional government would be a false move, since until the people have been regularly consulted with regard to a definitive government, his rights as the legitimate sovereign of France still remain intact. In the severity with which the Republic has been compelled to act against the men who conspired against his own government, and in its adoption of a number of measures copied from his own administration, the Emperor professes to see the beginning of the reaction which is ultimately to restore his dynasty. He therefore, in his own language, prefers to preserve "the sentiment of his dignity and the conviction of his rights," and to rely upon the justice of the French people with regard to future developments. He attributes but little political importance to the late elections to the Councils General, and believes that the working classes of France are probably by this time beginning to realize, in a lively manner, how much better off they were under his reign than at present. He expresses himself confident about going back to France, but for one who can read between the lines it is not at all difficult to discern that he expects to be called upon to return at no very distant date.

THE question of superseding wooden steamboats for river navigation with vessels constructed of iron, is now engaging the serious attention of the people of the Western and Southern river cities. We do not know that the matter has yet received any special consideration here, but in the cities of St. Louis and New Orleans a number of important meetings have recently been held, looking to the formation of companies and the devising of means to build lines of iron boats and barges. In the latter city two hundred thousand dollars of the proposed million has already been subscribed or pledged to the movement, the leaders of which, it is stated, expect to sell a considerable portion of their stock in England, which country, it is held, would derive not a little advantage from the operation of the proposed plan; since with iron barges to transport the grain of the Mississippi valley to New Orleans, and iron ocean freight steamers to convey it from that port to New York, the costs of shipment would be from ten to twelve cents a bushel less than by the present routes, making a corresponding reduction in the export rates to England and other European countries. St. Louis, however, demands that Congress shall aid her project with an appropriation of at least a million of dollars, before she ventures on its execution, and it is likely that this request will be very strongly urged at the ensuing session of Congress; more especially for the reason that Secretaries BOUTWELL and ROBESON are both understood to be warmly in favor of the plan. The course of New Orleans in going practically to work to raise the money herself, is evidently the wisest, however. "Providence helps those who help themselves," is an adage susceptible of universal application, and it might be well for our own manufacturers to reflect somewhat upon it as related to this new movement.

THE FINAL CHARGE AND VICTORY

The momentous November battle of the polls is over, and the results of the struggle are every way encouraging to the intelligent and virtuous classes of the whole country. Briefly stated, the Democra's have succeeded in Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey, three States out of eleven; while the Republicans have carried New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, and, without a doubt, Mississippi and Arkansas as well. The chief interest of the fight of course centered on New York; since on its issue the fate of Tammany, with the countless corrupt agencies and organizations which its example created and fostered in other parts of the country, in a great measure depended. Had Tuesday's sunset gone down on Tammany triumphant, good men would everywhere have become sick and disheartened, and fraud and robbery would have entered as dominant political elements into the future of the Republic. Hence the breathless interest with which the whole country awaited the verdict of the people of the Empire State on the perpetrators of the crimes and infamies which had for years pervaded and polluted it. Had that State proved untrue to itself, the spirit of Tammany would have taken strength, and grown and blossomed into corruption over the whole land. The moral courage of the nation was at stake in New York, and within its borders the battle of free institutions was being fought for the country at large. That the arch-scoundrel TWEED was re-elected is not to be wondered at. There was, of course, outrageous cheating in the count, and it is probable that the lawless and dangerous classes which compose his constituency, would have voted for him had he stood before them a convicted and manacled felon, instead of being simply an untried criminal as yet permitted to walk at large. But the people of that great Commonwealth have proclaimed, in language impossible to be misunderstood, their abhorrence of the frauds and villainies perpetrated by the Ring, and have rescued the humiliated State from their control. That is the moral triumph, and it is one of the greatest and noblest that ever illuminated our political history.

By no means the least noteworthy and gratifying feature of the election was the intense interest which the leading business houses manifested in the struggle. Men who have heretofore taken no part in politics were aroused to the pitch of enthusiasm. The Stock and Gold Exchanges, the Produce, Cotton and Grocers' Exchanges—indeed, all bodies of that character—suspended operations for the day, which their members devoted to the discharge of their duty as citizens. The young men, particularly, were thoroughly enlisted in the cause of honesty and justice against thievery and oppression. Thousands of them volunteered as watchers at the polls throughout the entire day, and it is largely to their vigilance and intrepidity in preventing fraud and stuffing that the result is due. It is not easy to overestimate the importance of yesterday's victory. We have several times alluded to the disastrous effect which the corruption and faithlessness of New York had exerted on the credit of the United States abroad. There is now a prospect of better things. The scepter of Tammany is broken, and it is henceforth merely a shattered and ruined faction. Now let the people all over the country take heart of hope from the triumph, and push the good work of political rectification without stop or pause. Bring every plunderer, whether municipal, State or national, to the bar of public conscience. At last the most enlightened citizens of the country have been aroused to the solemn thing like a proper conception of their obligations. It is to be hoped that the fires thus kindled may not die out. The November campaign is ended, but the war in behalf of purity and economy should be only fairly begun.

With respect to the other States in which the Republican ticket has been successful, it remains simply to be said that in them all the two great parties were before the people purely and simply upon their distinctive merits as political organizations, and upon the character of the principles and policies which they involved. The decisive and emphatic manner in which their verdict was pronounced, determines beyond all doubt the question of the Presidential succession, and proves that, no matter what may be the policy to which Democracy resorts, the people of the country have no confidence in it whatever. Repudiated as often as it appeals for support, it is now clear that its proposed scheme of masterly inactivity will be as futile as has been its past aggressive and reactionary course. The elections of Tuesday mean that the country has full confidence in the substantial wisdom and integrity of the Republican party, and that neither by force nor fraud can it be torn from this safe anchorage. The doom of Democracy is sealed, and nothing which that party can say or do will be able to avert it.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY AND POLYGAMY.

Judge MCKEAN and his coadjutors still persevere in the work assigned them of abating the Mormon nuisance. It is not surprising to learn that Elder CANNON and other functionaries of the Salt Lake theocracy have neither applause nor respect to bestow upon the administrators of United States law. In their opinion Judge MCKEAN is no better than a Lamanite, who well merits by way of punishment for his persecution of the Saints, to experience the fate which according to the veracious Book of Mormon, overtook the members of that wicked tribe. Unable literally to change the Judge's complexion from "fair to dirty red," they do what they can "to blacken his face," in the sense of the Eastern metaphor, and to represent him as an arrant self-seeker whose whole object in his warfare on Polygamy, is to gain credit for courage and love of virtue. An estimate of the United States officials, only a little more than flattering, is said to be entertained by some of the Gentiles resident in the territory, while outside of the Holy Land, even in the old States, one may sometimes hear the opinion expressed and may oftener hear it just hinted that the Mormons ought to be let alone. There is nothing to wonder at in such a view of the subject. Some minds are naturally conservative; they are so constituted as involuntarily to give their sympathy and approval to whatever institution, no matter how mischievous or atrocious, seems to rest on clearly defined historical foundations. By having existed and performed a part in the world its right to continue to exist seems established. A great Protestant historian was sorry to see the Roman Inquisition abolished, and people who thought themselves good Christians have been ready to shed tears over the dethronement of Jupiter. Then, BRIGHAM YOUNG has been in his way a wonderful success, and Mormonism, however hideous and disgusting, is one of the great facts of the world. It is, therefore, not strange that there are people ready to accept the big impostor's achievements as full compensation and apology for his crimes against humanity and civilization, and to enter private if not open protest against government interference with his rule. One of the most frightful signs of the times is the vast multitudes whose judgments and consciences are liable to be befogged and debauched by the fascination of success. At this moment the number is probably to be counted by millions, to whom TWEED and HALL seem heroes, and who would be almost willing "to play their larcenous tricks to have their looks," as they cannot help seeing indications of greatness in the cool audacity with which those detected thieves confront their accusers. The Sachems feel themselves successful men in the recollection of their gains, and in the confidence of much popular sympathy they probably have little difficulty in acting the part. Though when compared with either of those New York worthies BRIGHAM YOUNG may seem entitled to some respect, he is really on his own account entitled to no indulgence or consideration at the hands of civilized men. His entire activity has been a career of imposture and crime. Though difficult to believe, it is possible, however improbable, that, having begun by deceiving others, he at length succeeded in deceiving himself, and may now be a sincere believer in his own prophetical pretensions. That fact, however, if it be a fact, the Government of the United States is not required to consider in its dealings with Mormonism. On the other hand, though not required minutely to investigate the Mormon theocratical administration for the last twenty or thirty years, for the purpose of ascertaining and punishing its crimes and transgressions; its notorious specific offenses, its general character of falsehood, perjury and violence, and its widely diffused influence in the degradation of men and women, may be properly and justly taken into account in the way of set-off or counterbalance over against its alleged benefits and services. In so far as the Utah settlement has been a source of advantage to the country at large, even the Mormons themselves cannot fairly deny that the services rendered have been involuntary and inevitable. Animated solely by a narrow and ignoble fanaticism, or by devotion to the interests of their sect, they intended to confer no benefits upon the Gentiles whom it was a part of their religion to hate.

In tolerating polygamy so long as it has done, it is not clear that the Government has been free from blame, and the duty of interposing for its abrogation by the enforcement of the laws of the land is almost too clear to admit of argument. The institution founded not only in the Old Testament as interpreted by the sect, but also in a new revelation, was firmly established among them. But for outside denunciation and fear of interference from the Gentiles, there would probably have been no dissent or difference of opinion concerning the matter among the Elders of the Saints. And in spite of these influences, it was so deeply rooted in the faith and practice of the theocracy, that without the stern interposition of the Government, it might have continued as long as the Mormon Church shall exist; not only a blot on our civilization and a source of general corruption, but extending its evil influence to other lands. The United States Government having complete control in the territory, its toleration of the offense would, of course, be understood as sanctioning it, a measure of liberality offensive to the common sentiment of the country. The time chosen for legal interference with the abuse also seems opportune, with reference to its effect upon the Mormon mind. The blow is struck while YOUNG and other powerful Elders are still alive, and they are properly selected as the persons in whom the crime may be reached, if not severely punished. In no other way, it is likely, could so great an effect have been produced at so slight an expense of effort, so that present action seems equally humane and wise. We may, of course, anticipate that General GRANT's administration in the farther process of removing so discreditable a stain from our civilization, will take such measures as may be necessary to prevent whatever suffering it is possible to prevent among the families of the polygamists.

Ex-Emperor Napoleon's View of His Prospective Restoration.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has interviewed the ex-Emperor Napoleon, on the subject of Bonapartist intrigues. His Majesty is reported as saying:

"To all those who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language: 'I am opposed.' I have said to them, 'to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters. He would be mad cupable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain still intact, and so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no Assembly or Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present government, and I consented to reply to them to remain with their cath. I have answered that the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could but release them from their oath until, by a direct vote, the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive government. Thus you see, like Garibaldi, I keep myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the injuries and threats of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act, and adversity against the very men who during the twenty-three years, attacked my government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order; but, as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and stronger—the pain with which I see the destinies of France delivered again to the hazard of events, the fury of factions, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigner."

Free Education in Rome.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

Before the 20th of September, 1870, there was not one municipal school in the capital, though there were many under ecclesiastical direction. What the character of the instruction given there was may be inferred from the condition of the people and the general aspect of the country. The local authorities, at the instigation, of course, of the Government, have done much in twelve months to supply the great want of the people. Already there have been formed fourteen gratuitous schools for the elementary instruction of boys. These are day schools, and about 2,304 pupils attend them. There are also eight evening schools for the same sex, attended by 1,536 pupils. Eight day schools and nine Sunday schools for secular instruction have been opened for girls, who attend them to the number of 1,445. A rural day and evening school, also, has been formed, and day and evening schools of designs for males, and day and evening schools of design for girls. In all, through the efforts of the municipality, 6,161 young Romans are now provided with good elementary instruction, and, what is better, are rescued from the depressing and degrading influence of the priests. You may appear small to you; but consider for a moment the amount of ecclesiastical effort employed in the hotbed of bigotry to throw obstacles in the way of enlightened education! And the work is advancing.

Death of U. S. Marshal Gregory.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Death is unusually busy among our public men. Senator Connell, Auditor General Stanton, and now our highly esteemed and most worthy fellow citizen, General Edgar M. Gregory, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, have all passed away during the last fortnight.

Few public officers, either in military or civil life, have enjoyed or deserved a higher reputation than General Gregory. As a soldier, Colonel Gregory was identified during the war with the famous Fifty-first Regiment P. V., which he recruited in the fall of 1861, and which he commanded with signal bravery and ability. The record of Colonel Gregory's regiment is one of constant, hard and gallant service, and the laurels that it won on many desperate battlefields were largely due to the calm and fatty courage of the serious, steady, devoted man who led it, and who infused so much of the lofty spirit of true patriotism into his command.

Short Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of October 28th states that instead of the sugar crop giving a fair yield, as was sometime ago generally expected, it turns out that the season has been one of the most disastrous known for many years. It says that the stubble cane suffered extensively from frost last winter, and seed cane was much injured. The long continued rains of early summer laid an embargo upon field operations. One farmer did but a day and a half work in his field during the whole month of June, and the story of one is the history of many. A more unpropitious season for working the crop has not been encountered, it is alleged, for many years. A number of planters will not grind at all, and not a few who commenced rolling have abandoned the venture on account of the poor yield. Some fields, it is said, do not give half a hogshead to the acre.

The outburst of sympathy produced in England, we may say nearly everywhere abroad, by the burning of Chicago, was of the most genuine description. "Without any harrowing details," says a London correspondent, "with the bare fact conveyed in a cable dispatch of forty or fifty words, the inhabitants of the large cities of the kingdom exclaimed to each other, 'What can we do?' We cannot sit still and imagine the suffering.' They hurriedly set to work on something practical, and now they have the full details to-day they will burn to do more." The same writer adds: "The dispatches from the New York Chamber of Commerce, I must be permitted to say, were ill-judged. Practically they are harmless, because no single town has been influenced by them. The solicitation is calculated to dash cold water upon the enthusiasm of benevolence, but, as a matter of fact, its existence was unnoticed by the mass. There was no necessity for it. I am sure if you could read the reports in the provincial journals of the speeches delivered at the various meetings in support of the fund, you would see no doubt as to the spontaneity of the movement. So strong is the admiration of and liking for America amongst the people, that the mistakes of the press on that other side of the ocean are forgotten in the very first moment of trouble."

THE rumor that Postmaster General Creswell will recommend a system of postal telegraphy, is probably well grounded, and it is probable that a bill will be introduced in Congress looking to the adoption of telegraph communication at rates within the reach of the poorer classes of the people, embracing the more practical features of this system now under the direct control of the Government, but under its supervision. The plan now suggested is simply to let out to companies offering the best terms the contract for postal telegraph communication. Or the manner of carrying the mails over the postal routes, the complicated schemes embraced in the bill of Mr. Grats Brown when in the Senate, and the less cumbersome bill introduced in the House by Mr. Washburne, now Minister to France, are substantially abandoned. Their propositions included the idea of ownership of the telegraph line by the Government, the proposed bill for the next Congress does not contemplate this Government ownership, but leaves it where it is, to private citizens and companies.

THE *American Bookseller* refers to the temporary check to the trade caused by the Chicago and other great fires, and adds: The number of absolutely new books published and forthcoming is not large, but publishers are vieing with each other in bringing out attractive editions of standard authors. This is certainly a safe course, but it is not very flattering to American enterprise, in view of the fact that this country undoubtedly affords the best field for this profitable issue of literary novelties in the whole world. Nothing original and striking has been of immediate and large success, and we cannot but attribute, in a measure, the comparative dearth of such productions to the habit of supplying the offerings of new and unknown native authors, too common to the publishers of both books and periodicals.

THE *Literary World* says that, though the number of readers in the country is not materially greater than it was years ago, the number of periodicals has increased full 50 per cent., while the sales of books have diminished. There are at least half a dozen periodicals in the country which circulate 90,000 to 100,000 copies each issue. This increase in the number and patronage of periodicals is so disproportionate to the increase in the number of readers, that the popular taste must have changed. But the market is a little overstocked with magazines just now.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The mystery of the "frozen well" at Brandon, Vt., in which water remains frozen during the hot months of the summer, has never been satisfactorily explained. It was supposed that the freezing was due to the dissolution of some material in the water, or to electricity; but it is found, by chemical analysis, that the water holds nothing in solution which would account for its temperature, and the electric needle fails to show any current of electricity. One opinion is that the ice in summer is caused by the freezing of the gravel bed during the previous winter, and that the cold gets fastened in, in some incomprehensible manner, and the ice just stays through the summer.

In Chicago now it is fashionable to be poor, and for a while little money will be spent for articles of luxury or superfluity. Members of great firms are dispensing with some of their employees and taking their places behind the counter. Splendid mansions all along the avenues are being rented for business purposes, and goods are piled high in frescoed parlors, and office boys stretch their legs on the marble mantels of guest chambers; carriages and coachmen are being dispensed with; denizens of high priced hotels have sought low-priced boarding houses; few amusements or fashionable gatherings will call for expenditures; the sails are set close for the storm, and thus prepared Chicago will weather the gale.

On some of the best managed European railways electricity is more and more taking the place of human watchfulness and the ordinary interventions of machinery. For example, on several lines there are contrivances by which the passing of a train is automatically announced to neighboring stations. The cars pass over connecting wires, and the train records itself before and behind, so that its progress and appearance are alike indicated.

Efforts which promise to be successful are now being made to export Australian wool to the Eastern ports of this country direct, instead of sending it by way of England, which country has heretofore almost monopolized the commerce of this one of her colonies. In September a million dollars' worth of wool was purchased in New South Wales for shipment direct on account of New York and Boston manufacturers. A wool ship is also to be sent from the colony of Victoria direct to New York.

Parties at Buffalo are having four iron steamers built at that city, having an aggregate freight capacity of two hundred thousand bushels of wheat. Each steamer with machinery and all complete will cost about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and will have a freight capacity of two thousand tons. Two of them will be launched next April and the others in July.

Enterprising mill owners at the State dam, New York, have produced a machine for making buckwheat flour by a new process—crushing the kernel instead of grinding it as in the common milling plan. The flour produced is considerably whiter than the best milled buckwheat, and those who have tried it speak of it as the best in the market.

Next summer several enterprising persons in New York city contemplate setting up stands for selling water in prominent thoroughfares, as they do in Spain and Southern Italy. The idea is regarded as a good one. A great many people prefer a glass of cold water to the villainous compounds often retailed as soda water, root beer and lemonade, and, at a penny or two a glass, cold water would be in active demand.

The *Tribune* says that since the suppression of the rebellion fully 50,000 Southerners (some put the number as high as 70,000), many of whom took a prominent part in the war, have come to New York, and have made it their permanent place of residence. Every Southern State is represented in the new population; but Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana more largely than any of the other States. Rebel Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains are almost as common in Broadway now as they used to be between Acquia creek and Orange Court House.

A German paper says: "The Americans understand better than we how to give an appreciative covering to everything they use. Their medicines and drugs, for example, are met with in all quarters of the globe, not because they are superior to ours, God forbid, but because they are better put up, because their bottles and boxes are neatly inclosed and labeled, so that they constitute an ornament for every druggstore, and are, at the same time, easily opened and yet air tight."

A curious fact is related of the Maine woodchoppers, who in the winter months, while felling trees amid snow and ice, cannot wear close-fitting boots, but very large sizes, that allow their feet to slip to and fro, thus causing friction and warmth. But from this they have their feet completely incrusted with corns. In the spring when they raft down their logs they do not change their clothing or boots for weeks, until their arrival at the saw mills. All the while their feet have been saturated in water, and when the boots are removed the corns fall off like nutshells from the kernel.

A gentleman of Bethel, Vermont, has made a discovery in tanning leather which, he claims, will revolutionize the business. The material he uses is dry forest leaves, and his experiments are said to have been entirely satisfactory. One ton of leaves will do as much leather for the purpose as one cord of bark, and will do the work in one-half the time. By mixing the leaves and bark in equal proportions, one-fourth of the time is saved. The leather tanned by this process is smoother, more flexible, and yet retains the strength of the raw hide in a greater degree than that tanned by bark. Specimens exhibited at the Vermont State Fair were awarded the first premium, after being subjected to the severest tests.

Boston furnishes the latest remarkable dog story; the truth of which is vouched for by truthful men. A well-known citizen while paying a bill to a storekeeper dropped a twenty dollar note, of which fact he became aware some two hours after leaving the rival house. He then took one of his dogs, an English bull-terrier, and started back, calling at the places he visited on his way home. On reaching a certain locality he called his dog, "Jess," and showed him a $20 bill who looked about on the ground as if hunting for it, and told the dog to "smell it out." Thedog started off with his nose to the ground in front of his master, and pushing round into another street, where they had been before, and where the bill was paid, he stopped, poked about the dirt, and in a few minutes ran up to his master with the lost $20 bill in his mouth.

The Hartford *Courant* chronicles the death of a Mr. Gillett, of Torrington, who had been a subscriber to the *Courant* for forty-six years. The father of the deceased first subscribed for the paper in 1773, and continued as such subscriber fifty-three years, when he died and the son commenced his subscription, the paper thus having been in the family for ninety-nine years. All the numbers of the paper are now in possession of the family.

PERSONAL.

For a wonder, if we are to believe the Philadelphia papers, Arch street Theater was "almost crowded" on Monday evening, when Mr. Fechter played "Hamlet." "Almost" is as near to a crowded house as this actor ever gets, and even as good a house as this is not frequent; which is all the greater pity, considering that in some respects he is really fine.

Gov. Curtin, United States Minister at St. Petersburg, is still in London, and will probably remain another week or two.

Count Benedetti, who figured so prominently in the diplomacy which immediately preceded the Franco-German war, is concerned in a curious affair which is likely to come shortly before the law courts. That gentleman, who is himself of Greek descent, when consul in Egypt, married a young Greek lady, who passed as the daughter of M. Anastasis, a wealthy merchant settled at Alexandria. It was, however, generally known that Madame Benedetti was a Greek slave of great beauty, who had been taken very young into Egypt, after the war in the Morea. M. Anastasis, who had no family, had purchased her, adopted and brought her up, and on his death he left her the whole of his fortune, which amounted to several millions of francs. The relations of Madame Benedetti possessing great influence, she will await her trial. She is accompanied by her daughter, who has so devotedly attended her and shared her incarceration since the day of her arrest, never leaving her night or day. They occupy a nicely furnished room, situated over the apartments in which the sheriff and his family reside, and which has nothing in its appearance to indicate that it is a portion of the jail except the iron bars outside the windows. Mrs. Wharton and her daughter are allowed to supply themselves from without with such necessaries as they desire.

Charles Lafevre, a popular French gentleman, who, in England, races his horses under the assumed name of "Mr. T. Lombard," has, it is said, just come into a fortune of over $2,500,000, left him by a cousin whom he never saw in his life. The fact makes a question died in this country, whether he immigrated many years since with the sum of $2,500, which M. Lefevre's father left him when all his other relatives turned their backs upon him.

The Pope has directed to be entered in the records of the Vatican the whole of his correspondence with foreign courts, and with his bishops in all parts of the world. This is usually done after the death of a Pope.

Harvey K. Browne, the Newburg sculptor, is in Washington looking at the site selected for his equestrian statue of General Scott, and to see what the prospects are for the further employment of his talent in the decoration of the Capitol. Clark Mills, stirred up to generous rivalry by the presence of his distinguished competitor, is said to be hard at work studying the law of gravity, and to have expressed a confident belief that he can go one better on his equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson opposite the White House, by balancing the horse of his next bronze hero on one leg instead of two. If all the existing projects relating to statues are carried out, neither Browne nor Mills will be short of subjects.

The English Clerical Murderer.

A London letter says: The universal opinion here is that Mr. Watson, the clergyman who is charged with the murder of his wife, is insane. There is no other mode of accounting for his crime. A friend of mine, who is well acquainted with him, describes him as the most amiable of men; and it is worthy of remark that the only charge preferred against his administration of the Stockwell grammar school was that his leniency to obstinate or wrong-headed pupils imperilled the discipline of the school. There appears too much reason to believe that his mind was unbalanced by the incessant nagging which he suffered from the tongue of his murdered wife. To be dragged at midnight from one's bed and out in and year out—must be a punishment surpassing the fabled tortures of antiquity; and, at all events, in this nineteenth is a deeply tragical case, which all its corrigible scolds should take to heart. It is said that Mr. Watson bears a singular resemblance to the late Lord Palmerston—an odd coincidence for physiognomists to theorize upon.

About Fireproof Buildings.

Anything on this subject is of more or less interest, since the recent fearful experience in Chicago. It asserted that in London there is only one building that really deserves to be called fireproof. This is the new Record office, which is built of iron and stone, and the rooms, seventeen by twenty-five feet square and seventeen feet high, do not communicate with each other, but open upon vaulted passages and have iron doors. By this arrangement, the documents in one room might be entirely consumed without setting fire to the contents of the other apartments. In French houses the partitions are composed of stout pieces of oak instead of thin laths. These are nailed firmly to both sides of the upright studding of the partition, and the space between is filled with rubble and plaster of Paris. The floors and the under side of the stairs are constructed in the same way. In Nottingham, England, where plaster is abundant, the partitions and floors are built in the same solid manner as is practiced in Paris, and consequently, fires are of rare occurrence in that large English manufacturing city, so famous for its hosiery and lace industries.

The Time Set for Mrs. Wharton's Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton, charged with the poisoning of General Ketchum and others, is definitely fixed to take place at Annapolis on the 4th of December next, and the interest in the case is consequently again revived. Applications are already pouring in on the officials from large numbers of persons requesting permits to witness the proceedings. The array of legal counsel on both sides is formidable. Mrs. Wharton has just been transferred from the city jail of Baltimore to the jail at Annapolis, where she will await her trial. She is accompanied by her daughter, who has so devotedly attended her and shared her incarceration since the day of her arrest, never leaving her night or day. They occupy a nicely furnished room, situated over the apartments in which the sheriff and his family reside, and which has nothing in its appearance to indicate that it is a portion of the jail except the iron bars outside the windows. Mrs. Wharton and her daughter are allowed to supply themselves from without with such necessaries as they desire.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it; and yet notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange; it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these Martyrs of Neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact, that when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season, there is nothing comparable with it.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,

A. P. CALLOW.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY,

Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of

Silks and Velvets,

Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Extra Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,

Fishing Tackle,

SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between H. C. VAN TINE and T. B. WILCOX, under the name and style of H. C. VAN TINE & CO., is this day dissolved by withdrawal of T. B. WILCOX. H. C. VAN TINE assumes all liabilities, and all accounts to this date must be paid to him.

H. C. VAN TINE,
T. B. WILCOX.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1871.

Sacques and Cloaks

We have just opened a beautiful line in great variety of

BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES,

Braided in Black, White and Colors; Fringed Black, Black and White and Colors, trimmed with Astrachan Cloth.

Astrachan Cloth Sacques,

TRIMMED OR PLAIN.

Opera Flannel Sacques,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Spencer Jackets,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Waterproof Cloaks,
Lyons Black Velvets,

FOR SACQUES, JACKETS, &C.

VELVETEEN,

Plain and Corded, Black, and the New Shades of Blue, Green and Brown

OPERA FLANNELS.

We are adding Fresh Novelties to the above almost daily.

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Avenue.

THE Fall and Winter Goods.

R. H. PALMER,

105 MARKET STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

RIBBONS, SILKS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

Ladies' and Misses'

Hats and Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF

Lace Goods, Trimmings, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES.

JULIUS SICHEL,

107 and 109 North Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Direct Importer of Latest Novelties in PARIS TRIMMED

Hats and Bonnets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

RIBBONS,

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS

AND

STRAW GOODS.

THE

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, COUNTERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.

SOUDER & M'CLURG,

63 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

BEARING OUR OWN TRADE MARK,

The Flag and the Thistle,

THE FOLLOWING NAMED

NEW GOODS

Will be Open for Inspection on Monday Morning, November 6th,

AT PANIC PRICES!

Alpacas, Alpacas.

SILKS.

At $1 50, all the New and Fashionable Evening Shades of Dress Silks.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Black Dress Silks,

GOOD BARGAINS.

NEW BROCHE SHAWLS,

Long and Square, Open Centers, Beautiful Styles, just landed.

OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS and HEAVY PLAID SHAWLS.

Made expressly to Order to suit our Trade.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SACQUES, Richly Trimmed, at Attractive Prices.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Plain Dress Goods,

IN CLOTH COLORS,

ALL THE NEW SHADES FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY

AND

244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding, 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES

N. HOLMES & SONS.

51 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name and transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to the collection of Commercial Paper.

Special attention will be given to Collections in all the principal towns in Ohio, including CLEVELAND, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the portion of the State.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MACKINTOSH, D. MACINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

DARLINGTON & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE Bonds, due 7 Per Cent. Imperial. Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING November 8, 1871.

The temper of the local loan market continues to reflect considerable closeness in the amount of apparent scarcity of loanable means at the various bank and discount places. Some few of the banks are reported better supplied than others, but their favors are confined strictly to their customers. Note brokers are more than ever unable to negotiate paper with private lenders at about one per cent. and commission.

—At Cincinnati, the *Commercial* says, there has been a steady increase in the demand for loans, but the amount of paper maturing has been large, and the deposits having run up the banks have been able to take all of the prime business paper offered, but they generally refuse to discount long paper and obtain better rates for short time. Call loans on prime collaterals are made at 7 per cent.; thirty day paper is discounted at 8, and two months paper at 9@10 per cent. In the open market rates are about the same as in bank, and three to four per cent. commission is charged on all paper maturing at 10@12 per cent., but it is difficult to negotiate.

—Local stocks are very dull and transactions light. We notice an advance in Allegheny Gas stocks in the Philadelphia market. They are quoted at 94. At Wednesday's auction stock sale on Tuesday evening, we heard that Pittsburgh Gas Company stock sold as low as 81. Columbia oil stock is offered at 20, but the market is not taking much.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	114	114
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Pacific Railroad	86
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Pacifics	114

—It is observed that the gold market has a firm tone owing to the threatening condition of financial affairs in Paris, which if they take an unfavorable turn will affect the London market and our own. The Bank of England is the only favorable feature, it having again split the rate to 5 per cent., although in the open market in London discounts of prime paper are obtainable at 3½@4 per cent. Cash capital has been moderately easy, considering that there is a large short interest in the market.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10-30	11-2	11-2	11-3	11-4	11-6	11-7	11-8
November 8, 1871.	11 A.M.	12 M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
C. & H.	91¾	91¾	92	92	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Do. Scrip	86¾	86¾	87	87	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Hudson	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
Mich. Cent.	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Lake Shore								
Illinois Cent.								
Cleve. & Pitt.	124¾	124¾	125	125	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
C. & N. W.	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Do. pref.								
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	103	103	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	77¾	77¾	78	78	78	78	78	78
Do. pref.	77¾	77¾	78	78	78	78	78	78
Tol. & Wabash	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Do. pref.								
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	95
Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ohio & Miss. pref.	113¾		114					
Do. pref.								
Union Pacific			25		25¾			
N. J. Central			107¾					
Canton			46					
W. U. Tel.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Quicksilver			24¾					
Pacific Mail	47¾	46	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾
Adams Ex.			68					
Wells-F. Ex.			44¾					
American Ex.			45					
U. S. Ex.			70					
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	88¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24
Lehigh Navigation	34¾
Catawissa preferred	43
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	53
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾
Schuylkill Navigation	20¾
Reading	54¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day were fair, with an average quality better than last week. An additional number of buyers arrived, making the attendance fully as large as preceding weeks. The market opened up firm at prices about the same as ruled yesterday, and during the forenoon trade was active and a good deal of stock changed hands. This afternoon trade was more slow, buyers purchasing but little. Most all the stock in the yards is sold, and the market closed moderately firm at the following rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4 75 to $5 12½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 12½ to $4 62½; bulls, fancy fed cows, $3 to $3 50; 1,000 lbs, $3 25 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs fair to-day. This morning the market opened up slow, buyers for New York wanting to purchase at lower figures than had been paid. Holders held stock moderately firm at yesterday's figures, but with some concessions sales were made at figures from 5c to 10c lower. On the best grades there was but little change, choice hogs selling at $4 75, and fair to good lots and sales are smaller than usual. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $4 70; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; selected fancy lots, $4 75.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week to this time have been heavy. The market, under the influence of heavy supply and declining demand, rules about 50 lower on prime grades and 75c on medium, while on common there seems to be very little decline. Trade to-day was slow and sales rather hard to effect: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $3 75; to $4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $3 75; good to mixed scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—There is little change to note in the leading articles of commerce and trade. In apples, butter, eggs, buckwheat flour, apple butter, etc., we alter our figures slightly. The market, taken altogether, is fair for the advanced season, and should cold weather "hold off" and the waters rise, we may reasonably expect trade to continue good for weeks to come. All leading articles such as flour, bacon, groceries, grain, cheese, &c., are held firmly, with no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions to purchasers.

PRODUCE—The following are the receipts of produce from the various points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,690	4,393	9,393
Apples, bbls	9,254	6,343	15,597
Cheese, boxes	2,136	1,356	3,508
Corn, sacks	8,666	6,214	14,870
Wheat, sacks	1,643	3,182	16,825
Barley, sacks	5,060	2,405	7,465
Rye, sacks	912	1,657	2,569
Oats, sacks	2,915	12,881	21,896
Butter, packages	204	225	454
Bacon, tierces	138	23	180
Bacon, boxes		3,600	3,600

Below we give a carefully revised statement of the market, remarking that the figures denote the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 1,393 bbls; fair sales of fair to common at $2 25@3 00 ₱ bbl; whiter and cooking apples quotable. Market over supplied.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 55@60 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4¾c; pearls, 6¾c; pots, 7¾c; nitre, 8c; lime, 2c ₱ lb.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, $6 ₱ ton, delivered.

BRANS—White navy $3 00 ₱ bush; medium $2 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The following are the ruling figures of the market: Sugar-cured hams 15@16c; ribbed sides 8@8½c; short ribbed 9c; clearsides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ham sausage 11c; shoulder sausage 8c; pork do 10c; lard 11½c; lard in buckets, 11@12c. Mess pork $14 50. Dried beef 12½c ₱ lb; half 13@26c; no sale for medium and common.

CHEESE—Receipts 445 boxes. Prices are a shade lower. We quote as follows: New York cheese 12@15½c; Ohio Goshen 13@14½c; Ohio Factory 14c; Dairy 10c@12.

CRACKERS—Boston Sc; butter 7½c; cream 9c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 7½c; Sodas 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 18c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CHESTNUTS—We quote $3 50@4 00 per bushel as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are lower, with sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $14@16 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $12@12.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75.

CARBON OIL—There is more inquiry, and sales of prime are reported at 50c for 150 gallons, cash.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00 ₱ Philadelphia box.

CIDER—There is a fair demand and we are reporting sales at $5 50@6 bbls to $2 gallons.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fair demand at the following quotations: Peaches, halves, 10@12c per lb; quarters, 6@7c; apples, 4@4½c; Pitted cherries, 20@22c; Currants, 12½c; Citron, 25c; Lemon peel, 25c; Orange peel, 25c.

FLOUR—Receipts light, sales same as yesterday, fresh at $5@5 25 ₱ bbl.

FEED—Prices are quoted at the following rates: Corn, shelled, 70c; prime $1 20; choice mixed, 1 10@1 15; good do, 1 05@1 10; common do, 1 00@1 05; Oats, 60@65c; Chops, 1 00@1 05; Bran, 90@95c; Hay and long oats quotable at $1 25@1 50 ₱ cwt; Timothy, $1 75@2 00; Baled straw, $1 00@1 25; Loose do, 75@90c.

FISH—Prices are unchanged. Mackerel, No. 1, $18 00@19 00; No. 2, $15 00@16 00; No. 3, $12 00@13 00; Trout, $5 00@5 50; Herring, $5 00@5 50; Codfish, 6@6½c; Pickerel, $5 00@5 50; White fish, $5 00@5 50; Salmon trout, $5 00@5 50; Shad, $12 00@13 00; Pickled Cod, 6@6½c; Pickled Herring, $5 00@5 50; Pickled Salmon, $18 00@19 00; Pickled Trout, $5 00@5 50; Pickled Shad, $12 00@13 00; Pickled Pigs' Feet, $2 00@2 50; Pickled Lake Herring, $5 00@5 50; Pickled Lake Trout, $5 00@5 50; Pickled Lake Salmon, $18 00@19 00; Pickled Lake

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The "Times" on the Elections.

LONDON, November 9, 6 A.M.—The *Times* has a leader on the election in New York. It rejoices in the defeat of Tammany, congratulates the electors on the result, and hopes an example will be made of men guilty of corrupt practices.

The Chicago relief fund at the Mansion House amounts to £47,000.

A boiler exploded on the steamer Genil. Five men were killed and nine injured.

Napoleon visited the military academy at Chiselhurst yesterday, and inspected the cadets.

Inquiry Into French Capitulations.

PARIS, November 8.—The commission of inquiry on the capitulations made by French Generals during the late war is prosecuting its investigations with great rigor. Marshal Bazaine, who had just appeared before it, has now sent a voluminous report of the siege of Metz, together with letters received by him from Napoleon during he investment. It is said that the judgment of the Commission will bear with great severity on those principally responsible for the surrender of the fortress.

The Minister of War has prohibited the circulation of newspapers in barracks and camps.

Conference of Diplomats.

BERLIN, November 8.—A conference of diplomats will be held at Dresden at an early day, to devise precautionary measures against the International Society.

MORMONDOM.

Polygamy—Preparations for Thanksgiving—Masonic Installation.

SALT LAKE, November 8.—The Salt Lake *Herald* to-day, in a leading editorial, denies the statement that polygamy was not a part of the Mormon faith prior to the passage of the act of the Territorial Legislature of March 6, 1852; it was practiced before that period by the Mormons, and that twenty-four out of thirty-nine of that Legislature were practical polygamists, and believed in the doctrine. This is an argument that polygamy was practiced, but the *Herald* gives no evidence that it was approved or authorized by the Mormon church previous to August 29, 1852.

Great preparations are making for Thanksgiving. The Argenta Lodge, the third lodge of Masons in the territory, installed their officers last night, with imposing ceremonies. It is said to have been one of the finest Masonic displays ever witnessed in the country. Preparations are made to erect here an elegant Masonic temple.

No court in session, no arrests and no excitement.

FOURTH O. V. I.

Annual Reunion at Canton Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., November 8, 1871.

The fifth annual reunion of the Fourth O. V. I. was held here to-day. An address of welcome was delivered by Judge Underhill, of this city. Speeches, toasts and an elegant supper at the St. Cloud Hotel constituted the programme of the evening. All visiting comrades were delighted by the hospitable manner in which they were entertained by the people of Canton, and returned to their homes with the fires of patriotism rekindled by the reunion. Short services well performed in field and camp. The next annual reunion will be held at Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, on the second Tuesday of November, 1872.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

Rain for Two Weeks from a Cloudless Sky.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—A letter to the *Democrat*, from Knob Noster, Mo., mentions a singular physical phenomenon occurring there. It says a continual rain has descended for two weeks from a cloudless sky, and confined to a space of only two feet in diameter. The phenomenon has been observed by many persons, and the writer asks for a scientific explanation.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 8.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

In the cases of Aaron Brooks, C. H. Gorsch, Garrison and Fritz, Christian Engendorf, plaintiffs, &c., and Caroline Shroth, before the United States Mexican Joint Commission, the umpire decided in favor of the claimants against Mexico. The Commissioners have decided to receive decrees of municipal courts of countries or parties to the treaty under which the Commissioners sit.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency this year is completed. The principal recommendations relate to protection against counterfeiting.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD

Is to be placed in control of the Indians in Arizona. He will be instructed to bring them all in upon reservations and keep them there. They will be fully protected in all their rights while on the reservations; if they leave to go upon the war path they will be punished.

TREATMENT OF THE APACHES.

The President has approved the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior, that the Apaches be protected while peaceably remaining on reservations, but if they refuse to come in they will be pursued and treated as enemies.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1871, 2.30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer west of the Mississippi will probably move northeastward with southerly winds and rain, from the Gulf coast to Kentucky, and northwesterly winds in Wisconsin on the upper lakes. The winds will probably back to to the southwest on the lower lakes; northwestery winds continue on the middle and south Atlantic coast; cloudy and rainy weather will extend on Thursday over Lakes Erie and Michigan; partly cloudy weather on the south and middle Atlantic; a rising barometer and clearing weather in northern New England. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast this evening.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

INAUGURATION OF THE PORT ROYAL ROAD.

BEAUFORT, N. C., November 8.—The inauguration of the Port Royal Railroad took place to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

William Mills, a noted counterfeiter, convicted yesterday, at Cincinnati, for selling counterfeit money, was sentenced, to four years in the penitentiary.

The first session of the Second Parliament opened yesterday at Quebec. The Lieutenant Governor in his speech congratulates Parliament on the progress since confederation, and recommends the continuance of the policy of railroad extension. Several emigration agents have been appointed in Europe, and the stakes that the labors are gratifying. Improvement in the laws and administration of justice is recommended. The condition of the finances is encouraging.

Thomas J. Caldwell, accused of committing rape, was killed on Tuesday in Giles county, Tenn., whilst endeavoring to escape from the officers who had him under arrest.

Marsh Penfro, of Maury county, Tenn., was killed Tuesday in a difficulty with Mr. Wicks. The latter was mortally wounded.

The Jenkins boys, accused of the murder of W. D. Kennel, in Davidson, Tenn., were acquitted yesterday, by the Circuit Court of Wilson county.

A fire is prevailing in the woods on the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, about six miles from Nashville, which has destroyed a large amount of property, and is still raging.

The police of St. Louis raided six gambling houses yesterday and captured seventy gamblers.

The right to vote of the veterans of the National Soldiers Home at Dayton, about three hundred of whom were rejected in the October election, is to be tested in the contested election case. The testimony commenced to-day.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Convention of Steamboatmen.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 8.—The Convention of the Steamboatmen of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, met at the Galt House at two o'clock this afternoon. About one hundred and twenty delegates were in attendance, and several Congressmen were present. Organization and the apportionment of business to the various committees occupied the afternoon session. The different sections of the steamboat law were divided among the committees on the different subjects, who will probably report to-morrow. The Convention will visit the canal in a body to-morrow afternoon, and be entertained at the banquet at night. Mr. John Snewberry, of Detroit, was elected President of the Convention. The apportionment to the committees was completed in the night session, and the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow. Colonel Jisson and P. Johnson, of the Galt House, have invited the reporters present to dine at the Galt House during the Convention.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—River four feet seven, having risen four inches. Eight dais of coal were brought by the Tom Farrow. Clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—River fallen one inch, with two feet eleven at the head of the canal and about fifteen inches in the chute. Warm and partially cloudy.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 8.—Clear and hot. River stationary. Port list: Ella Hughes up 9 A. M.; Ruby up 9 P. M.; Fayette, Henderson and Duck Johnson down 5 P. M.; James E. Rankin down 10 P. M.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 8.—Port list: P. W. Strader cleared for New Orleans; A. L. Atlantic, Cairo, Paducah, Evansville packet, 10 A. M.; Belle of Pike, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Mary Miller, Louisville to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; H. Long, St. Louis to Mound City, 2 P. M.; Rob Roy, New Orleans to Cairo, 4 P. M.; Argonaut, St. Louis to Cairo, 4 P. M. River rose three inches. Clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—Arrived—Nile, Flirt and Hensley, Missouri river; Lake Superior, Messenger and Mollie McPike, Keokuk; Lady Lee, New Orleans; Bertha, Illinois river. Departed—Emma Labarge, Vicksburg; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Messenger and St. John, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Bertha, Illinois river. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy with indications of rain.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—Cloudy and indications of rain. River rising. Arrived—Mary Boyd and Legal Tender, White river; Alice and Port Gibson, Arkansas. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; Rob Roy and Ada Heitman, Cairo; Columbia City, Quincy; Mountaineer, St. Louis; Minnie, White river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 8.—Cloudy and raining River rising. Arrived—Lake Cleburne and Darkenelle, Memphis; Little Rock, above. Departed—Sallie, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 8.—Down last night—Katie, E. H. Durfee, Capitol City.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, St. Louis. Departed—Mary E. Forsythe. Warm and clear.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Sugar in good demand and lower; inferior to fair common 8c.; fair to good fair 9@9½c.; prime 10@c. Molasses nearly inactive and common nominal; fair to prime grades; strictly prime to choice quoted. Coffee held at previous rates, with no purchasers.

Appointed by the Governor.

Hon. S. F. Wilson, of Tioga, has been appointed by Governor Geary additional law judge for the judicial districts composed of Cameron, Elk, Potter, McKean and Tioga counties. Mr. Wilson was formerly a member of the State Senate, and subsequently represented his district in Congress. He is justly represented as a gentleman of learning and integrity, and cannot fail to make an excellent judicial officer.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Affairs at Parker's Landing.

The Federal Creek Region in Ohio—Latest Strikes Elsewhere—Excitement at Tidioute.

PARKER'S LANDING AND VICINITY.

The Parker correspondent of the *Derrick* writes: There have been but few new strikes in this vicinity. The Karns well, on the James Campbell farm, near Adamson, commenced pumping last Tuesday, and is now doing at the rate of forty barrels daily. This well was on a thirty acre lease, at one-eighth royalty, and was built by Pratt, Perry and others, for twenty-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

The new well on the Hutchinson farm, near the Karns well, owned by Lambing and others, is doing twenty barrels. The owners think she will do better when the mud is cleaned out of her.

A new well on the George Parker farm, belonging to Nesbit and others, is doing some twenty-five barrels.

Captain Grace finished a well this day at the race course, for Koons & Parker, doing twenty barrels. Grace has a well south of the above, and has just struck the sand, and is making a good show.

The famous Hulings well near Petersburg is reported as still doing eighty barrels daily. The excitement is still on the rampage, and many are seeking for territory. Those who have been so fortunate as to get leases, are putting up rigs, and business generally is very driving. There is a great lack of hotel accommodations in that vicinity, and where the operators find roosting places is a mystery.

THE FEDERAL CREEK REGION IN OHIO.

The McConnellsville, O., *Herald* says: Our friend Christopher Lovell, tells us that the oil fever is raging to some extent again in Pleasant Valley, the famous Federal Creek oil region, which attracted so much attention a few years since. Virginia oil men who have reduced the business almost to science, are operating in the Valley and are successfully working old wells, and also putting down many new ones, especially on Lovell's farm, all of which promise a good yield of oil. The wells are being put down on the second bottom land which has hitherto been thought worthless for oil purposes. Mr. Lovell is having several wells put down on his farm—formerly the Alderman tract. He thinks Federal is going to prove the best oil region in the country.

TIDIOUTE OIL TERRITORY.

The Titusville *Courier* says: Of late there has been considerable excitement among oil operators at Tidioute. The theory has been put forth hereabout that the oil belt from the Triumph track took a course through the Independent tract, but recently some wells have been put down on the Neyhart tract with splendid success, which leads operators to believe that the Triumph oil belt runs through the Neyhart tract, the Cusp and Headers Run tract, and many are preparing to operate in that locality. This is in direct opposition to the old theory, but should it prove correct, we may look for lively times in that quarter during the coming spring. Since the Triumph fell and Allegheny River Water Company have been supplying the Triumph district a marked increase in the pressure has followed. It is the intention of the company to lay a sufficient amount of pipe to furnish at least five hundred barrels per hour to that district before the season so deficient here-tofore in this particular.

SCATTERING.

A new well near Hoffman run, on Dawson run, was struck last Saturday. Its production was reported at 100 barrels daily.

About the last of December a number of new wells will be finished at Milton.

Last Friday a new well was finished on the Huff farm, near Adamson, Mercer & Co.'s property. The well was owned by McKinney and others, and is reported doing 20 barrels daily.

A well on the Neeley farm, one mile east of St. Petersburgh, struck oil on the sand on Monday, and commenced flowing twenty-five barrels per day. It is down a thousand feet and is feet in the sand. The indications are similar to those of the Antwerp well, and it is expected that it will be fully equal to that well in production. It is the fifth new lease owned by G. R. Kemp, of Columbia farm, and W. H. Nicholson and Patterson & Dickey, of Petroleum Center.

Remarkable Presence of Mind.

[From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican.]

A large portion of Gratiot county was overrun by the fires the last two or three weeks, destroying dwellings, fences, timber, saw mills, and other property. The only mill saved in that section was that belonging to D. L. Case and James M. Turner, of this city. An old Englishman in their employ, named Jacob Laird, saw that the mill was in the range of the fire, and that it was speedily coming upon him, and he made preparations to meet and fight it like an old soldier, for he had served the Union cause gallantly during the Rebellion. Taking all the movable property from the mill, blacksmith shop and boarding house, he buried it where it would be safe from the devouring element. Then he dug a series of wells, inclosing the mill and hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber, placing by the side of each well a barrel filled with water, a pail in each well and another in the barrel. These wells were dug as thick as needed for the speedy protection of the property. One well he dug deeper than the others, and in this he proposed to save the property should he in vain and his own life in danger, he could jump in as a last resort. The fire came down upon him like a tornado. With his force of hands he met it, and where it crossed the line he had there, setting fire to piles of lumber, the water ready at hand quenched the flames. At last the old veteran may lead to the discovery of her parents and her intimate rescue from the life of shame which she has chosen.

PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Five Departures from the Workhouse—Four Men Re-arrested—Two Colored Men Attempt to Get Away.

The season for escapes from the Workhouse is evidently upon us, judging from the fact that out of six attempts at liberty, made by as many prisoners, five have proved successful. Four of the escaped prisoners were caught yesterday and at an early hour this morning, and were lodged once more in the fifth. Those successful in obtaining their liberty are named respectively Stewart, Winterstein, Fricker, Mackerell and Tuttle, all of whom were up on a charge of drunk and disorderly. Of the four captured yesterday Tuttle, who, as we have stated, is still a freeman of at least two days' standing, was brought in this morning. The prisoners named were employed with others, outside the walls, at Clarement, in the improvement of the county's property. Seizing favorable opportunities they overpowered the guard with pistol shot of their several keepers, and then made Pacific Express line for their favorite haunts in the city. Mackerell was found in a Liberty street saloon quietly disposing of a plate of oyster soup, and was quite astonished when the police made their appearance and interfered with his change of diet. The other prisoners were found in the same locality and all were taken to the lock-up last night for lodgings, previous to removal to Claremont to-day. At their release they will be aware of the demon brought before Mayor Brush, under the new act of Assembly, and hearings awarded them on the charge of attempting to escape.

On Tuesday afternoon two colored prisoners attempted to escape by one of the large gates. They had the confidence of their keeper to a considerable extent and were employed in delivering some buckets at the gate when they suddenly darted off and made for the railroad track. The keeper noticed the attempt and immediately pursued the men and captured them, after knocking one of them down and putting a couple of bullet holes in the pantaloons of the other.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

Alleged False Pretenses—A Grocer Wants a Bill Paid.

Last evening another false pretense case was developed in Lawrenceville, at the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols. Wm. Elliott is a grocer doing business in the Twelfth ward, and among his customers is numbered Abraham Alexander. The grocer alleged Abraham to run a bill of $7.51 for groceries on the representations, as the prosecutor alleges that he was a responsible party, owning an ore crusher valued at $2,200 and upward to $4,000 worth of real estate. After several unsuccessful attempts to collect his bill, Mr. Elliott entered a civil suit against Alexander for the recovery of the amount. The defendant claimed the protection afforded by the "three hundred dollar law," notwithstanding the reported value of the ore crusher and the possession of vast estates. At this suit it was developed that Mr. Alexander was clearly entitled to the benefit of the exemption law, and was discharged. Mr. Elliott now attacks him on the criminal side of the court, apparently with a fair prospect of success. The case will be heard in a few days.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE corner stone of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, New Brighton, will be laid on Sunday next at two o'clock P. M., by Bishop Domenec.

THE *Boys Journal* is the name of a neat little quarto, the first number of which is before us. It is published by Wright, Cohen & Gallaher, and while its typographical appearance is very pretty, its original and selected matter is very readable. Box 502, Pittsburgh, is the P. O. address of the publishers.

THE publication of the minimum penalties for offenses against the United States Government might aid in preventing much of the crime developing daily in the Federal courts. Ten years for opening another man's letter. Whew!

MORNING contemporaries copying news from our first edition will oblige their readers and ours, by slightly changing the text. The position of a literary pilferer is not the most enviable one at the best, but if our contemporaries must have the early edition of the COMMERCIAL to get the news from, they will please re-write the articles copied. That's all *this* time.

Public Amusements.

THEODORE THOMAS.—Mr. Thomas commenced his series of concerts last evening as auspiciously as heart could wish. Every seat in the beautiful theater of Library Hall building was occupied, and the audience was as brilliant in appearance as it was intelligent in feeling and earnest in attention. The famous orchestra over which Mr. Thomas wields the baton filled the stage to more than two-thirds of its depth, and was grouped with an artistic eye for effect. They received a general welcome as they took their places, and the conductor himself was greeted with enthusiastic evidences of good-will.

This opening concert was a happy mingling of the classical and popular. It began sweetly with Beethoven and ended with the sparkling dash of Herold. Beethoven's Overture, Leonore No. 3, was admirably given. There is no need to go into technical details of its execution, or of the execution of the orchestral numbers that followed. Enjoyment can be had of things that are essentially good without indulgence in the troublesome task of criticism. The overture was followed by Schumann's "Scherzo, Symphony No. 3, E flat, Op. 97." In this the thorough training of the stringed instruments was a delightful study. The exquisite sentiment of the composition was delicately conveyed, and was deeply felt.

Then followed a concerto in E flat, by Liszt, grandly performed on a Steinway pianoforte by Miss Marie Krebs, with orchestral accompaniment. It was a little too scientific for such a popular fancy, and the meditative musical taste for whose behoof it was intended is not apt to be demonstrative; yet Miss Krebs was rewarded with that kind of heartfelt recognition she could understand and value. The first part of the concert concluded with Wagner's celebrated "Kaiser March," a national anthem without words, which, for centuries to come, will stir to their profoundest depths the emotional impulses of the great German people. The marvelous combinations of suggestive power that Wagner evokes in this march from the horns would take more space than could be conveniently analyze and describe.

In "Part Second" we had the well known overture to "Der Freyschutz," a charming theme and variations in D minor, of Schubert's, by three violins and violincello, a "Salterello" of Gounod's, and Miss Krebs on the Steinway again with a prelude and waltz of Chopin's. Miss Krebs gave this last so charmingly as to provoke a recall that could not be resisted, and to this she responded with a new movement of "Home, Sweet Home" that fairly electrified her enchanted listeners. Finally everybody was sent delighted home with the familiar and exhilarating strains of "Zampa."

Mr. Thomas never achieved here a more signal triumph. This evening's concert he specially designates as "popular." It will comprise the overture by Kreutzer to "A Night in Granada," Beethoven's 8th symphony, a concerto of Weber's, played by Miss Marie Krebs and orchestra, a solo on the clarionet by Louis Schreiber, chorus and march from Wagner's "Lohengrin," the overture to "William Tell," and other judiciously chosen selections. Tickets for this concert are at a premium.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—MRS. Lander appeared last evening as *Marie Antoinette* in the tragic drama to which that character gives name. The performance was elaborated and sustained with marvellous power, but ended at so late an hour as to preclude the possibility of extended criticism. Mr. J. H. Taylor was quiet and subdued in his interpretation of the dramatist's intigue but not historical idea of *Louis the Sixteenth*, and to some extent atoned for the unfavorable impression that he made in playing *Essex*. Mr. Gotthold did all that could be done with the ungrateful part of *Lafayette*, but the part was scarcely worthy the pains he expended on it. The piece is not the best of Mrs. Lander's repertory, but she realizes some superb artistic efforts in it, and the opportunity should not be lost or seeing her before.

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A WRITER in the Chicago *Journal*, in correcting erroneous statements concerning fire-proof roofing, says: Iron is much cheaper than tin or slate, and slate weighs eight times as much as iron, and iron weighs double as much as tin. A good iron roof weighs one hundred pounds to the hundred feet, and such roofs have never been known to set fire to the building from the outside, and are perfectly water-tight and durable, and will last a century. They are used largely in the East and never found wanting.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, November 8, 1871.

	Cents.
Atwood, L. K., Lincoln, Pa.	3
Bash, Wm. M., Ashley, Pa.	1
Chapman, Ed., Ravenna, O.	1
Copeland, A. B. & Co., Parnassus Station	2
Darlington, H., Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
First, Mat. B. K., Brookville, Pa.	1
Fleishman, Mr., Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Gray, Wm., Turtle Creek, Pa.	3
Jacough, O. H., St. Paul, Minn.	3
Joseph, Jacob, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Long & Bennett, Grand Rapids, Mich.	3
Monroe, M. H., St. Louis, Mo.	3
McIntosh, W. A., Cleveland, O.	3
Rose, W. F., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Scharn, Fred., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Shannon, Oliver, Emporia, Ks.	3
Trautwein, Rebecca, Ash Ridge, O.	3
Wills, John A., Washington, Pa.	3
Woodcock, Mrs. H., New York, N. Y.	1
Witman, C. & H., Parkersburg, Va.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, November 8, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Character of weather.	Forces Approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	06	39	4	N.W.	4	08	B	3
Cairo	29.72	09	67	4	E.	10	24	C	3
Chicago, Ill.	29.87	07	48	4	E.	4	08	B	3
Cincinnati, O.	29.93	11	59	2	S. E.	2	07	B	3
Cleveland, O.	29.93	05	53	3	N.	4	08	B	3
Davenport, Iowa	29.80	02	47	11	E.	18	1.62	O	4
Detroit, Mich.	29.97	06	47	3	E.	4	08	B	3
Louisville, Ky.	29.78	07	55	4	S. E.	3	04	B	3
Memphis, Tenn.	29.70	09	55	2	W.	1	01	B	3
Nashville, Tenn.	29.85	05	56	2	W.	1	01	B	3
New Orleans, La.	29.97	01	68	2	W.	1	00	A	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.02	05	39	5				A	1
Sandusky, O.	29.81	11	46	3	E.	4	08	B	3
St. Louis, Mo.	29.62	10	62	3	S. E.	8	32	C	3
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	04	26	1				A	1
Vicksburg.	29.80	03	63	3	S. E.	2	03	B	3

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; the most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, indicated by numerals, as follows: 0, clear; 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

The Place to Visit.

Alexis, the Grand Duke of Russia, and the son of the Czar of Russia, is daily expected to arrive in this country. Among those who have made great preparations for his entertainment is Mr. T. Tobias, the renowned clothier of the "big No. 13" Sixth Street. Mr. Tobias has imported an immense amount of genuine Russia cloth and is daily manufacturing suits and overcoats therefrom which cannot but meet the desires of all in need of clothing. Mr Tobias is known by our citizens as one of the honorable merchants of this vicinity, and when he states that he is selling the very best of fore gn and domestic suits at prices far below the average, we feel assured that Mr. Tobias knows whereof he speaks and is able to fulfil the bill to the utmost. In a word, we would advise the reader, if in need of a first-class suit of clothes at the most possible figure, or an overcoat at less price than it can be obtained elsewhere—the place to visit is Tobias' Mammoth Clothing Emporium, at No. 13 Sixth street (late St. Clair), where they will meet with gentlemanly courtesies, who will be only to happy to show the ready made goods and those in the piece, which are of the best quality, to all who may call. Do not forget the place, No. 13 Sixth street, between Penn avenue and Duquesne way.

"THE TIME OF DAY."—Everybody wants to know it twenty times in the course of the hours that are given to business or pleasure. They want to know it correctly too, and not be troubled with a doubt that they may be late or early for an appointment. If they are near Fifth avenue, they can, of course, tell to the minute, by a glance at Dudseath's clock, what their hurry or leisure ought to be. And here let it be remembered that Dudseath is a public benefactor to those who have to think of their affairs methodically. The clock outside Dudseath's store not only tells the time of day, but, being brilliantly illuminated every evening, can be by all consulted after dark. But it is better still to go to Dudseath's and buy a watch of the United States Company's manufacture. They are the most trustworthy watches sold, and Dudseath's is the only place in Pittsburgh where they can be had.

Read the Prices

At Jas. Hoag's, Jr., 168 Federal street, directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, Allegheny. At $1 each, gilt band oil cloth window shades, complete set fixtures included; at forty cents, yard wide floor cloths, warranted to wear well; at eight cents, wall paper worth ten cents; at twelve cents, wall paper worth from fifteen to eighteen cents; glazed paper twenty cents; gilt paper, fifty cents. Please call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere. Jas. Hoag, Jr., directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, 168 Federal street, Allegheny. TTHS

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Public Amusements.

THEODORE THOMAS.—Mr. Thomas commenced his series of concerts last evening as auspiciously as heart could wish. Every seat in the beautiful theater of Library Hall building was occupied, and the audience was as brilliant in appearance as it was intelligent in feeling and earnest in attention. The famous orchestra over which Mr. Thomas wields the baton filled the stage to more than two-thirds of its depth, and was grouped with an artistic eye for effect. They received a general welcome as they took their places, and the conductor himself was greeted with enthusiastic evidences of good-will.

This opening concert was a happy mingling of the classical and popular. It began sweetly with Beethoven and ended with the sparkling dash of Herold. Beethoven's Overture, Leonore No. 3, was admirably given. There is no need to go into technical details of its execution, or of the execution of the orchestral numbers that followed. Enjoyment can be had of things that are essentially good without indulgence in the troublesome task of criticism. The overture was followed by Schumann's "Scherzo, Symphony No. 3, E flat, Op. 97." In this the thorough training of the stringed instruments was a delightful study. The exquisite sentiment of the composition was delicately conveyed, and was deeply felt.

Then followed a concerto in E flat, by Liszt, grandly performed on a Steinway pianoforte by Miss Marie Krebs, with orchestral accompaniment. It was a little too scientific for such a popular fancy, and the meditative musical taste for whose behoof it was intended is not apt to be demonstrative; yet Miss Krebs was rewarded with that kind of heartfelt recognition she could understand and value. The first part of the concert concluded with Wagner's celebrated "Kaiser March," a national anthem without words, which, for centuries to come, will stir to their profoundest depths the emotional impulses of the great German people. The marvelous combinations of suggestive power that Wagner evokes in this march from the horns would take more space than could be conveniently analyze and describe.

In "Part Second" we had the well known overture to "Der Freyschutz," a charming theme and variations in D minor, of Schubert's, by three violins and violincello, a "Salterello" of Gounod's, and Miss Krebs on the Steinway again with a prelude and waltz of Chopin's. Miss Krebs gave this last so charmingly as to provoke a recall that could not be resisted, and to this she responded with a new movement of "Home, Sweet Home" that fairly electrified her enchanted listeners. Finally everybody was sent delighted home with the familiar and exhilarating strains of "Zampa."

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